Saucelito Weekly Herald.

VOL. 2. SAUCELITO: SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1872. NO. 8.

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

Published Every Saturday,

AT SAUCELITO, . . MARIN COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.

THOS. P. WOODWARD, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

SUBSCRIPTION, 25 cents per month, or $2.50 per year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING: One inch of space one time, $1.00, or $2.50 per month.

AGENTS OF THE HERALD.

The following gentlemen will act as Agents of this paper:

A. F. Hinman.....San Rafael
W. Dutton.....Tomales
Batten & Co.....Bolinas
Wm. Friedlander.....Olema
E. Jackman.....Nicasio

SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, July 27th

SPONTANEOUS LAW AND JUSTICE.

The case of Mrs. Mary Ann Kinney, charged with the murder of William Cummings, in Vallejo Township, Sonoma County, has attracted much public attention. The circumstances of the case were of such a peculiar character that the bald statement of law becomes almost powerless and inoperative against the general feeling of sympathy that has been aroused. The fact that it is the general verdict of the community in which she lives, that no indictment should be found against her by the Grand Jury, before whom she has been held to answer, leads us to a general consideration of justice and law, as practically viewed by the people.

That there are outside the statute book, rights, duties and penalties established by a common sense of justice, and the recognition of injuries for which the law can provide no remedy is a fact abundantly proven even by the final decrees of courts. The law has recognized such principles as are contained in the assertion of the right of self-defence, and the consideration of public policy and immediate necessity. We have created in us by our education and the general spirit of modern civilization certain affections and impulses that lead us out in greater or less degree into closely knit social relations. As members of society we became interwoven in an inseparable manner, and to assail our character or injure our influence is to destroy our social vitality. The law provides for a remedy in case of libel, the granting of which by the courts is supposed theoretically to heal the wound and restore the person to former usefulness and happiness. There are however, cases in life, when compensation cannot atone for injury done, and where a verdict cannot restore the character that has been wantonly despoiled. There are cases that require the special adjudication of the time and place, when and where a public example may be made and a covert principle established that may prove through fear a greater preventive of wrong in the future than the cold and sluggish operation of law. We cannot lay down general principles for the government of juries and judges, who shall be called upon to review the facts and determine the criminality or righteousness of such spontaneous declarations and executions of law. The circumstances alone are the law of the case, and to interpret it a jury and a judge must rest on their intuitive sense of right and the promptings of humanity. The law does not pretend in fact to punish or redress many of the wrongs of life. To society is left the remedy in many instances and the consideration of the facts, especially where purely social institutions are concerned. It is supposed to ostracize vice and thus prevent it. It is supposed to reward virtue and thus encourage it. There are faults connected with the most delicate workings of our system of morals, that must be solely considered in view of the state of facts existing. As for instance, seduction may be at one time a crime unequalled by any other in the list of black deeds of the perpetration of which a human being is capable; and again it may be an act of mutual vicious sentiment admitting only of condemnation and the penalty of social opprobrium.

This subject could be amplified and suggestions could be made of great importance in moral and political government, and yet we could get no nearer a code by which all future cases might be tested than we have been in the past. It was the bane of society that we had at one time a code of honor, which undoubtedly originated in a desire to regulate by common usage the redress of wrongs not provided for by law, and for the creation of some imaginary standard of satisfaction. It became a source of crime rather than of justice, and has been abolished by the same power that created it. Popular sentiment will however, assert itself on all occasions, and irrespective of the law will establish the real degree and character of crime that in any case may have been committed.

Instances of this are of common occurrence. The morals of a frontier settlement are, by reason of the weakness of social relations of a much coarser and apparently looser character than those of old established and densely populated communities. The circumstances of individual cases may justify lynch law, and may also give a wider latitude for self-protection than is fixed in judicial decisions. There is undoubtedly a doctrine of the self-evident justice of things that lies behind all these phenomena of society, and that recognizes the statute simply as the fallible and imperfect attempt of law-makers to establish a true guide for human action. It may happen therefore, that society will acquit entirely, when the law plainly says guilty, and officers of justice may feel authorized to listen to the *vox populi* instead of reading their printed instructions. Laws that are made for the protection of society may possibly on extraordinary occasions be dispensed with, when the society for whose benefit they are made plainly and distinctly denies the justice of their execution. And so it seems to us in the instance of Mrs. Kinney, in Sonoma County, and that such will be the result we have no doubt.

OH, WOMAN!

We sighed thus on many occasions, when our youthful heart was tortured with the uncertainty of a fair girl's affections. We then dreamed of women and worshipped their very existence; to study them as one would a zoological specimen; to observe their acts and to analyze their minds—that would have been sacrilege. Now the change has come, and we are perforce compelled to look at the woman question just as we would the tariff and the one-term theory. We must talk of woman with cold blood. Cupid must see stars in this shock of social life. Nay! he must see the powder and the paint, the false hair and the padding. No longer is he to be blind and wilful. He must perceive that the breath of Heaven is nothing but cologne water evaporating from a perspiring body. It shocks us to be obliged to forswear divinity and direct our opera glass at the queen of our soul's aspiration. Yet the world moves. It has moved—and when and where will it stop? The evolution of womanhood, according to Susan B. Anthony's probable doctrine, must yet be written and carefully compiled. Let us present the brief outlines of what will be the chronicler's task:

Parton finds this among the statutes of Virginia, 1776:

"Whereas, oftentimes many babbling women often slander and scandalize their neighbors, for which their poore husbands are often brought into chargeable and vexatious suites and caste in greate damages: Bee it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in actions of slander, occasioned by the wife as aforesaid, after judgment passed for the damages, the woman shall be punished by ducking, and if the slander be so enormous as to be adjudged at a greater damage than five hundred pounds of tobacco, then the woman to suffer a ducking for each five hundred pounds of tobacco adjudged against the husband, if he refuse to pay the tobacco."

An exchange of the present year has the following:

"The first of July was an eventful day for the women of Illinois. On and after that day they were eligible to hold appointive offices in that State."

The *Congressional Globe* of 1900 will contain the following:

"Dolly Varden has refused to attach her Presidential signature to the bill which passed Congress, providing that aged and infirm men may be appointed to fill subordinate offices of trust under the Government. She states as her reason for vetoing the measure that the women are undoubtedly in the majority in the country; that the voice of the majority must rule and therefore the women must do all the ruling. Furthermore, it is an indisputable fact, attested by the history of the last half century, that woman will never be satisfied with less than all that a man hath. Women were born to rule and we cannot make exceptions to the decree of fate. Men were born to work and minister unto women. We cannot trust to minds that are by nature servile the execution of laws that emanate from woman's sovereignty."

THE GOVERNMENT AND RAILROADS.

The question that is now agitating the minds of thinking men in the Eastern States, is how to prevent, if possible, the concentration of power by the consolidation of the large railroad corporations. The railroads are now really the only highways of trade and travel throughout the land and are owned and controlled by private individuals whose sole object is so to conduct them as will best subserve their own interests. Every year the number of owners becomes smaller, and as combinations reduce competion, their power to oppress and rule the people who have given them life and sustenance through money and land subsidies, is greatly increased. Even at present the entire network of railroads in the United States is under the management of not over a dozen men; and when a serious conflict arises among them it usually ends in the weaker corporation being absorbed by the stronger. At this rate, how many years will elapse before one man will control the entire railroad system of the country and exercise a power superior to that of the National Government? At the last session of Congress, the enormous power exercised by these great monopolies was shown. Members who were elected presumed to represent the true interests of the State proved to be entirely under their control. The members from California sunk every other feeling but that of servile obedience to the behests of the Central Pacific Railroad Company. And now one of them, the Hon. John M. Coghlan, is again striving to be renominated. He who advocated the granting of Goat Island to the monopoly against the direct wishes of nine-tenths of his constituents, knowing the irreparable injury that would be done to the only harbor on the coast should the measure become a law, has the hardihood to come before them and ask to be returned to the halls of Congress to carry out to completion the act that was deferred in the last session. We think there is but little danger that the Republican Congressional Convention can be prevailed upon to nominate him with the knowledge they have that he will be a dead weight instead of a help to their ticket and that he will certainly be defeated.

THE Apaches in charge of General Howard were in Philadelphia about two weeks ago. While there they visited Girard College, and several of them made speeches to the students, saying, among other things, that one purpose they had in going north from Washington was to get aid to recover the orphan Apache children sold in Arizona and Mexico. It is very well to let these savages see the strength of the United States; but most of them belong to friendly tribes. Those belonging to hostile tribes are not known as leading chiefs; and no chiefs possess controlling power among the Apaches. It was reported that Cachise had gone to a Government Reservation. Why was he not taken to Washington? His activity in war against the Americans is known; those Apaches with Howard were entirely unheard of here until they started eastward. The demand for the Apache orphans would be reasonable if it were certain that they would be brought up to love peace more than war; but it would be folly to surrender them while hostilities are still maintained, with the probability that in a few years they would come out as irreconcilable enemies of the white race.

THE farmers throughout the country are generally experiencing trouble for want of hands to harvest their crops. As an instance of this fact: During the last week parties went from Cache Creek, in Yolo County, to San Francisco, and thence to Healdsburg for the purpose of endeavoring to obtain Indians. They succeeded in getting only six, to whom they have agreed to pay two dollars a day and found. The scarcity of laborers and the general inefficiency of many who can be obtained is a great draw back and is a constant rebuke to those who are grumbling and croaking because they have nothing to do. There are other causes, however, that operate to keep down the number of farm laborers besides those of general slothfulness and dislike for the work. Our farmers, as a general thing, lack permanency of resources and consequently of employment. Two-thirds of the year are passed by farmers in absolute idleness, or, what is worse, ill-directed efforts. There has been little done toward making farming independent and almost self-supporting, and therefore we have no legitimate farm-laborers. Chance hands and idlers must always, under the present condition of things, be depended on for the harvest season.

THE Sonoma and Marin District Agricultural Society will hold their sixth annual fair, commencing on September 9th, at Petaluma. Our farmers, we think, should exert themselves to make a good exhibit of the products of our county, though the premiums offered would be but a small inducement to a successfull competitor, unless he owns a fast horse. The prizes offered for the best stock seems ridiculously small in comparison to those to be given to the fast trotters and runners. Give the same good premiums to the best horse or bull and it will incite stock raisers to contend for the prize and stir up a healthy emulation. We do not object to horse racing, and in fact must confess that we like to witness good races; but we cannot fully appreciate them when disguised under the title of "trials of speed" at agricultural fairs.

SOME poor demented individual suffering probably from a sun-stroke gets off the following in an Eastern paper. Very few of our readers can appreciate the situation. "Oh! Oh for a lodge in a garden of cucumbers; Oh for an iceburg or two to control; Oh for a vale which at mid-day the dew cumbers; Oh for a pleasant trip up to the pole! Oh for a little one story thermometer, with nothing but zeros all ranged in a row; Oh for a big double-barrelled hydrometer, to measure the moisture that rolls from my brow! Oh that this cold world was twenty times colder—(That's irony—red hot, it seemeth to me!) Oh for a turn of its dreaded cold shoulder; Oh what a comfort an ague would be! Oh for a grotto to typify Heaven, scooped in the rock under cataract waste; Oh for a Winter of discontent, ever; Oh for wet blankets judiciously cast. Oh for a soda-fount spouting up boldly, for every hot lamp-post against the hot sky; Oh for a proud maiden to look on me coldly, freezing my soul with a glance of her eye. Oh for a draught from a cup of cold pizen! And oh for a resting place in the cold ground, with a bath in the Styx, where the deep shadow lies on, and deepens the chill of its dark running wave."

A PARAGRAPH is going the rounds of the Eastern papers, stating that California wants the greenback currency as the metalic currency is too heavy and inconvenient. That may have been the experience of the paragraphist but we have never yet had cause to make the same complaint, and do not believe that any other Californians except bank porters ever grumbled on that account.

THAT there are some people who can make themselves contented under circumstances that would be decidedly distasteful to others is shown by the following advertisement clipped from the Philadelphia "Ledger." "An American lady wishes a situation as housekeeper or to take care of invalids. No objection to small-pox, good reference."

A SPORTSMAN who, during the shooting season, had gone to pass a week with a friend in the country, on the strength of a general invitation, soon found, by a gentle hint, that he would have done better to wait for a special one. "I saw some beautiful scenery," was the visitor's first remark, "as I came to-day by the upper road." "You will see still finer," was the reply, "as you go back to-morrow by the lower one."

THE foreign commerce of New Orleans is rapidly extending. Twenty ocean steamships now ply between that port and Europe. Two lines run to Germany and two others to Liverpool, and within the present year other lines to British ports are to be established.

Saucelito Weekly Herald.

SAUCELITO, ... Saturday, July 27, 1872

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

OUR IKE WALTON.—We have in Petro a most notable sportsman. Besides being a very bugaboo to all the rabbits and hare, he is an enthusiastic disciple of Isaac Walton. Nothing can dampen his ardor when he takes a notion to go a-fishing. He got such a notion last Tuesday, in consequence of an item that appeared in the HERALD. We had published the fortune of a boy who had caught a large salmon trout near the Laguna, and of course he could do better if he tried. He is an enterprising man and would not be so effeminate as to ride to the happy fishing grounds. Having arranged his tackle and his lunch basket the evening before, he instructed his wife's "help," to wake him early, and off he went to dream of the sparkling joys of the brook. At half past eleven that night the maid, fearful that he might oversleep himself, awoke him, telling him it was time for him to be off. He swore a little, and went to sleep again. At half-past one his better half, mindful of his heart's desire, and afraid of pot-luck should he be unsuccessful in fishing, gave him an eye-opener in the shape of a punch in the ribs. "Aristotle!" said she. "Aristotle!" cried she. "Aristotle!" bawled she. "Gnaw! maw!" Aristotle stretched and yawned, and got up! He hunted up his basket, took another eye-opener a punch of his own manufacture and then sat down to calculate what he should do with the fish he was going to catch. He was afraid to lie down again for fear of going to sleep, and perhaps he dreaded his wife's knuckles, so he sat up the rest of the night; and at four o'clock was on his way rejoicing. He trudged along over hills and through dales and at last reached the banks of the Laguna. He dropped his line but got no answer. He walked over miles of cañons and dropped his line frequently and then came back again to the Laguna disappointed. After twenty miles of rambling he again was seated by the side of his spouse in Saucelito. "How many fish have you got, Aristotle?" she asked, while counting on her fingers the number of invited guests. "Fish!" he shouted. "Nary an *ichthus*!" It was mortifying, but it was true.

MR. HOOKER ON A HOOKING EXPEDITION.—San Francisco gents are proverbially green and we cannot wonder much at their *faux pas*, when out of their depth in the country. Last Tuesday a gentleman named Hooker came to Saucelito and brought with him a spanking team. He brought his young hopeful also. They had guns and lunches "till you couldn't reet." Hitching up their team, they started for the region of Bolinas Bay—the place sacred to the Dolly Varden spirits of the school ma'ams. They got along safely it is to be supposed, for the next we hear of them they were hunting the marshes over for game that was not out of season. In a lonely spot they suddenly discovered the presence of an immense flock of ducks—mallard ducks—fat ducks—and so tame, they did not fly when approached within one hundred yards. It was tempting to be sure, notwithstanding the severe penalties prescribed by the prohibitory statute. They could not resist—who would know anything about it? They fired their terrible double barrelled shot guns. There was a flutter of feathers and a splutter of water. Ducks lay promiscuously prostrate. One was gathered into the game-bag and safely cabbaged. It looked mighty familiar and suggestive. There resounded a shout—the man—"Oh, where! Oh, where was he?"

It was a question of ownership, nothing more. "Them" ducks were tame ducks and had to be paid for. Hooker disclaimed any intention to hook the man's ducks—didn't know there was a house within five miles—had no idea of it—and didn't they look like wild ducks to a fellow who wasn't posted?

The man said that the ducks belonged to the ranch of Mr. McKinnon—that Mr. McKinnon had twenty five hundred more just like them, and seeing as he hadn't lost but five, why, he would call it square for five dollars. The money was "pungled" instanter. Then came the *denouement*. The Hooker skedaddled. He knew enough for that. McKinnon's agent counted the ducks and found thirteen missing. He swore. He said that the city ducks had got the best of him after all.

COLLISION.—The scow schooner *Alameda* was sailing up Richardson's Bay with a fair wind last Thursday, when she collided with the schooner *Bocono*, anchored in the stream. It occurred through the stupidity of a mate and a boy left in command of the *Alameda* by the captain, who had gone ashore to inquire of our pilot, Capt. Bellrude, the way to the Reed Ranch. The crew (?) was intently gazing at the *Bual Bey* as she was steaming off to San Francisco, and knew nothing of their proximity to the *Bocono* until they were fouled. Considerable damage was done to the bowsprit of the latter and the shrouds of the former. The captain offered to pay five dollars and call it square, but the man in charge of the injured schooner couldn't see it in that light.

PRIMARIES.—The Republican primary elections will be held to-day in Marin County. Delegates are to be elected to the State Convention, who will also meet in Congressional Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress. George Fabens and Con. Murphy have been mentioned as candidates to-day for the office of delegate from this district of our county. We have only to say to the winning man that if he wishes the Republican party to win he must be careful how he casts his vote for Congressman. The renomination of Coghlan will undoubtedly secure a Democratic victory. The party cannot afford to give his name any consideration whatever.

"GONE TO SKAGG'S." This is no unusual expression. It is heard every day in San Francisco and many other parts of our State. Skaggs' Springs have become a favorite resort for invalids, and much good seems to result from the use of the healing water. Our fellow townsman, W. H. Cardinell, Esq. has gone there through the advice of his physician. Before leaving he came to our office and was particular in giving his address. He says he cannot do without the HERALD. May the perusal of its columns prove to him some consolation during his absence from home.

BUILDING STONE.—The quarry at California City is being actively worked to supply building stone for the New City Hall at San Francisco, and the Agricultural College at Berkeley. The quarry is the property of Dennis Jordan, Esq., to whom has been awarded the contract for constructing the College Building on the University grounds. The contract price is $126,000. The California City stone is to be used for backing up the facing stone, which latter is to be of granite.

A DOLLY VARDEN HULL.—Burge, our generous host of the Bay View Hotel at Bolinas, has provided a splendid flat-bottomed boat for those of his guests who desire to take a walk on the water. It will bear lightly over the bosom of the rippling waves twenty-five persons of mixed gender, and a few schoolma'ams thrown in. He calls it "Dolly Varden,"—not the sails, but the hull itself. This is clearly a misnomer.

GOING FOR OLD IRON AND COPPER.—The old steamship *Panama*, which is now lying in Myrick's Cove, whither she has been towed from Benicia, is, being rapidly demolished. Her woodwork is being torn out and burned away for the sake of getting at the old iron and copper in her hull. It is a singular sight to see the bones of a monster of the deep being converted into a junk shop.

IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.—On Monday, William Williams was brought to San Quentin. He had been convicted for murder, but Governor Booth commuted his sentence to imprisonment for life. Jose N. Rosales was also brought over the same day to serve a five-year term for manslaughter.

THE WAYS OF OLD SAUCELITO.—We do not refer to the habits of the inhabitants, but to the occupation of some of our most enterprising citizens. On Thursday last the *Mary Cleveland* was launched. The same day the schooners *Harriet Rowe* and *Alaska* were taken out of the water.

PERSONAL.—Capt. Craigie and others from Angel Island have been in town making arrangements for their proposed deer hunt.

Assemblyman Rice made us a visit on Wednesday last. He is always welcome.

AN ACCESSION.—Mr. Tillinghast and family have moved to Saucelito from San Francisco and will occupy their handsome residence on the hill.

ON AGAIN!—The *Princess* was again placed on the ferry route last Thursday evening, after undergoing repairs.

A Libel on Petaluma.

INCIDENT ON STEAMER "ANTELOPE" ON DOWN TRIP FROM PETALUMA.

Verdant Countryman to Petalumа Smartly—"What time does the first train arrive in your town from San Francisco?"

Smartly—"Rather late. We're going to have an improvement next November, though."

Verdant—"How's that?"

Smartly—"Why, Horace Greeley is going to put on a new line after the election! Hooray for Greeley!"

[Laugh appears to be on Verdant.]

Verdant (with an earnest, inquiring look)—"Is that Salt River, that 'ere crick?"

[*Exit omnes* to take a drink.]

RAILWAYS.—The Asiatic cholera, according to popular belief, travels from east to west, and it is now asserted that this fearful disease will hereafter pursue its way along the lines of railways. An English medical officer contends that the extensions of railways through Northern Persia, the Transcaucasian provinces and Turkey, will naturally tend to the spread of contagious and epidemic diseases. As these lines are connected with the railway system of Western Europe, fears are entertained that the progress of Asiatic maladies toward the West will be more rapid. There may be some slight foundation of fact in this theory, for it is well known that travellers, from fatigue, change of diet and of drinking water, are more liable to the attacks of disease than other persons, and it is also evident that railways increase the number of travellers, and bring colonies both of settlers and employes to the line of the road. This combination of circumstances promotes the spread of disease.

WHEN Burke made one of this famous attacks upon the crown civil list he was several times noisily interrupted by somebody who, occupying an official position in the household, seemed to think herself the special guardian and champion of royalty. This officious person kept reminding the orator every now and then, with vehement interjections, of his duty to the king. At last Burke paused in the flow of his speech, and declared that he perfectly understood it to be his duty to honor the king but he did not thereby feel constrained to honor the king's man servant, his maid servant, his ox, and"—fixing his eyes upon the obnoxious intruder—"his ass."

SAN FRANCISCO ITEMS.

THE Democracy had a grand ratification meeting on Monday evening.

MCCAUSLAND, who shot Mullendore, has been held to answer to a charge of murder before the Grand Jury.

THE *Alta's* expressman was robbed by three footpads; he had a little satisfaction by cutting one with his knife.

THE bondsmen of Smith, *alias* Allis, who was charged with perjury, surrendered him to the legal authorities on Monday.

THIRTY or forty hoodlums had a pistol fight one evening. No damage done as there were only half a dozen of them wounded.

ANOTHER four year old child, allowed by its parents to run the street, was run over by a truck and killed. Of course the parents were frantic with grief and entirely inconsolable.

A WOMAN named Murphy accidentally shot a little girl named McGowan, on last Saturday. She pointed the pistol, (and the old story) did not know it was loaded, pulled the trigger and the child died.

PACIFIC SLOPE.

SEVEN thousand barrels of powder are stored at Mare Island.

A COCOONERY near Napa is now feeding some 75,000 silk worms.

THE spiritualists of Portland propose to erect a spiritual College.

"BIRDS orchard" is shipping car loads of fruit to the Western cities.

ARIZONA has been visited with a hail storm accompanied with thunder and lightning lasting three days.

THE Visalia *Delta* says that there is a lung fever affecting horses in that vicinity and several have died.

THE high tides at San Pedro have washed away and injured a number of feet of the unfinished breakwater.

ON the night of the 19th a large brilliant meteor was seen at Winnemucca. A few seconds after a loud rumbling noise was heard, accompanied by a slight earthquake shock.

NOTES ON THE ENGLISH.—M. Taine is not the only Frenchman who has recently given illustrations of English life and manners. The Paris *Figaro* distinguished itself in the same line, and it must be allowed with thrilling effect. Its latest story is of a sensation at Manchester. The *Figaro* says that twelve years ago, a child, by the name of Lydia Cunningham, was stolen from her parents by an Irish acrobat, *le sieur Mahoney*, who trained her up, along with several other little unfortunates, to his profession. Miss Cunningham became the ornament of the troupe, costumed *en Patagone*, she used to crack flint stones on Mr. Mahoney's stomach, and also go through a snake charming performance. But vengeance was destined to overtake the child-stealer. The infatuated man ventured to give a performance in the neighborhood of Manchester. Among the spectators was the bereaved parent, who with *un cri epouvantable* recognized his daughter. He was, however, pacified for a moment by the imperturbable assurances of the acrobats that she was a Patagonian Princess, and the performance proceeded. But the recognition had been mutual, and the young lady was only biding her time. The exhibition of serpents came next. A docile young boa constrictor, in obedience to a signal from Miss Cunningham, seized on the unfortunate Mahoney with a bound. The public uttered *un hurrah formidable*. The incantation continued, and the bones of the acrobat were distinctly heard to crack like dry wood. "The Patagonian, addressing herself then to the public, coolly, observed. "Where is the man named Cunningham?" "Here I am," cried the man who had first spoken. "Dear, sir," continued the young lady, "I distinctly recognise you, you are my father. Go and wait for me at the Star and Garter.' The public at this instant rose in a mass, flying the horrible spectacle of Mahony eaten by the boa." What could be better than this story? The Manchester people who had not been aware of the boa's exploit till told of it by the journalist, are naturally horrified, and the only regret they feel is that they were not there to see the crunching and hear the cracking of the bones "like dry wood."

A WIFE'S COMMANDMENTS.—Thou shalt have no other wife but me, nor shalt thou in thy sleep dream of other women.

Thou shalt not take unto thy house any beautiful, sly, brazen image of a servant girl to make love to when my back is turned, for I am a jealous wife.

Honor thy wife's father and mother—wear a smile when they meet thee.

Thou shalt not be behind thy neighbors, but outshine him in dressing thy wife and babies.

Thou shalt let thy wife have the last word in every row.

Thou shalt not get drunk, or go to bed with thy boots on.

Thou shalt not say nice words to other ladies in my presence, nor praise them in our privacy—remember I am a jealous wife.

Thou shalt not stay out after nine o'clock at night, nor snore at my side, nor kick in thy sleep.

Remember, oh thou Benedict, these commandments and keep them holy, for they are the law and gospel.

AN ANTI-MASONIC WAR.—In Brazil there is a clashing between Masonry and Ultramontanism, and the old financial disputes of the former body have been sunk to make common cause against their enemies, the Jesuits. The Fusionists have published an eloquent manifesto, setting forth the Masons as Christians, citizens and Catholics, and giving a full *expose* of the motives which have led them to take up the cudgel against Ultramontanism. Leading Masons are struggling for schools, independent of clerical rule, and the means of affording entirely secular educations to the masses are under serious consideration. The clericals, on their side, do not give ground in the least, but in press and pulpit put in their hardest blows to these fresseurs and heresies. In one parish the priest has been preaching violently against "excommunicated and infidel Masons," and posted a decree refusing them admission to the church or to accept them as godfathers in marriage or baptism.

AT Louisville, on July 3d, Trune Bell, foreman, and John Lee, laborer, in a gravel pit near the head of Selby street, were struck by lightning. Bell was instantly killed. Lee died in five minutes. On the same day at Belleville, Ontario, Buck's sawmill was struck by lightning. Some of the rafters were shivered, and a number of men working about the place escaped with slight injuries.

"MAKING THE BEST OF BOTH WORLDS.—The *Church Times* copies the following *bona fide* advertisement from a Kent paper: "Notice.—In consequence of ——, the practical teetotal boot-maker, of ——, being ill in consequence of his having caught a severe cold through attending divine service on that cold damp night, New Year's Eve, in the large room connected with Ebenezar Chapel, ——, he therefore begs that all the Christian ministers who are personally acquainted with him will offer up prayers to Almighty God for his safe recovery to perfect health at the many churches and Christian dissenting chapels in many large towns that he has much frequented in his younger days, 48 hundreds of poor in ——, and the surrounding villages are waiting for him to supply them with more cheap strong boots and shoes from his establishment, ——, which has been established for more than three years."

TABLE OF DISTANCES
From Saucelito, as Traveled at Present.

	Miles.		Miles.
To San Francisco	5	To Tennessee Valley	3
" Reed Ranch	6	" the Lighthouse	3¾
" San Rafael	12½	" Olema	30
" Bolinas	23	" Petaluma	31

We understand that the Saucelito Land and Ferry Company are now prepared to sell Villa Lots and Residences, also Business Places, giving a perfect title, free from all incumbrances, on most reasonable terms.

NOTICE.—The old Saucelito Land and Dry Dock Company are now prepared to sell property for Villa Residences or Business purposes, on moderate terms, with perfect title.

New Advertisements.

GET THE SAUCELITO TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS—the best in the World. Wholesale trade supplied only at Morgan & Co's, No. 87 California Market, San Francisco. jy27 1m

Saucelito Land and Ferry Company—Location of Works and Property, Saucelito, Marin county State of California—Notice is hereby given, that at a meeting of the Trustees of said Company, held on the sixteenth (16th) day of July, A. D. 1872, an assessment of Three ($3) Dollars per share was levied upon the capital stock of said Company, not the property of the Company, payable immediately, in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the Nineteenth (19th) day of August, A. D. 1872, shall be deemed delinquent, and will be duly advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment shall be made before, will be sold on Saturday, the Seventh (7th) day of September, A. D. 1872, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with the cost of advertising and expenses of the sale. By order of the Board of Trustees. J. H. SAYRE, Secretary.

Office—Room No. 4 Stevenson's Building, southwest corner of California and Montgomery streets, San Francisco, California. jy20 td

ABSTRACT OF TITLE
AND
CERTIFICATES OF SEARCH
TO
LANDS IN MARIN COUNTY.

HAVING MADE AN ABSTRACT OF the lands in Marin County and carefully indexed and posted them upon each piece of property to which they relate, whether portions of a RANCHO, lots in SAN RAFAEL or SAUCELITO I am prepared to make abstracts with accuracy, completeness and despatch.

W. H. J. BROOKS,
Je15-tf 621 Clay street, San Francisco.

BAY VIEW HOTEL,
BOLINAS.

TOURISTS AND INVALIDS WILL find many attractions in this vicinity. Seaside views, ocean breakers, boating, fishing, hunting and fishing. Good accommodations for guests. Stages from Saucelito three times every week, running through to Olema with connections to and from San Rafael and Point Reyes.

Je15 tf GEORGE BURGE, Proprietor.

O. W. ROSENBORG,
AT THE POINT, - - - - - - BOLINAS,
KEEPS THE BEST
WINES AND LIQUORS.
Je15-tm CALL AND SEE HIM.

NOTICE TO FISHING PARTIES.

THE UNDERSIGNED DESIRES TO notify the public that all persons are forbidden to fish in the waters over or immediately about the Marine Railway at Old Saucelito. The place is private property. The object of this notice is to prevent injury or danger to the work by the deposit of stones or other impediments in the roller sections.

Je15-tf BELL & CARDINELL.

RAILROAD RESTAURANT,
SAUCELITO,
LOUIS SCHULZE, - - - - Proprietor,

ADJOINING THE STEAMBOAT landing. A beautiful hall in which there will be dancing every Sunday afternoon. A fine piano at the service of visitors. Picnics, fishing and hunting parties provided for at short notice. Meals at all hours at San Francisco prices. Guests will be provided with the best brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. The apartments for lodgers are spacious, well furnished and airy. Je15-tf

TAMALPAIS PARK,
SAUCELITO.
CONSTANTINE, ... PROPRIETOR.

Picnics supplied with Milk, Squabs, Eggs, Fresh Oysters, etc. Terms reasonable.

Saddle Horses, Shooting and floating. Dancing Platform Free. Take the Shell Road. Je15tf

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OF EVERY description, done at the office of the Saucelito Herald.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

ONE-THIRD of the population of Mississippi cannot read or write.

THE cultivation of the poppy from which opium is obtained has been successfully tried in Australia.

MISS CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG is to return to this country next month. Hence the frequent telegrams about her musical movements abroad.

STATISTICS prove that there are more people die of consumption in Delaware than in any other State in the Union, in proportion to population.

IT is surprising how many people keep United States bonds and other valuable securities in insecure places, where they are liable to be burned or stolen.

LAST year the quantity of beer produced in the United States was 7,159,170 barrels. 92 half pint glasses for every man, women and children in the country.

AN advertisement in a Western paper informs the public that board for the summer can be obtained "at a large and shady brick gentleman's residence in the country."

A FIGHT lately took place in India between a native and a hyena, in which the former fastened his teeth into the nostrils of the carnivorous beast and held him until help arrived.

TEXAS cattle are in future to be fattened in enclosures before being sent to the eastern markets, the experience of the past two years being that the thin stock formerly sent is almost unsalable.

A LADY writer says, if women were as particular in choosing a virtuous husband as men are in selecting a virtuous wife, a moral reformation would soon begin which would be something more than froth and foam.

IN New York, a gentleman is said to have recently broken off his engagement with a lady after the wedding cards had been printed, because she would not follow his advice as to how the bridal party should stand at the altar.

THE Post-Office Department at Washington have received large orders for the new postal cards from business houses in all parts of the country. It is believed that the cards will at first be extensively used for advertising.

A SPORTSMAN in Richmond, Va., recently mistook the red turban of a colored lady, which he saw moving about through the branches for a robin and lodged a charge of shot in it. The supposed robin promptly retaliated with a brick.

A FLORIDA correspondent of the Savannah *Republican* says that the Indians in the everglades refuse to free their slaves, and swear that Sheridan will have to "ride the tail of every horse in the army before they will give up a single nigger."

A LATE decision in the Chicago Court gives a verdict in favor of a lawyer who lost his library by fire after his policy of insurence had expired. No notice had been given by the Company of the expiration, and the Court decided that such a notice was imperative.

THE Pennsylvania State debts, as ascertained on the 1st instant, was $28,811,100. Of this amount $4,443,500 bears coin interest at 1½, 5 and 6 per cent.—the bulk of it at 5 per cent. The amount of debt bearing interest payable in currency mostly at 6 per cent. is $23,297,006.

IF you have a good live advertisement running through any list of newspapers, you have thousands of servants at work for you, whether you wake or sleep, whether you be sick or well. No monarch's slaves ever scattered at his bidding so fleetly or faithfully, or in such bewildering numbers, as the literary messengers that bear your individual words to the people of this great nation.—*Washington Star.*

THE interest on our indebtedness out of the country has been rolling up and mostly reinvested, thus adding to the principal, until the present limit of public and private dues from this country to foreign capitalists, the Journal of Commerce estimates, cannot be far from $2,500,000,000. Part of this does not pay interest at present, but the total annual charge annually accuring must be nearly one hundred and fifty millions of dollars.

AMONG the inventions shown in the International Exhibition in London is an ordinary sewing machine from France, the peculiarity of which is that it is driven by the clockwork arrangement, which is wound up in the usual way. Fixed on the apparatus, which is inclosed in a case beneath the machine itself, is a set of vanes which can be adjusted at any angle, so that the machine is regulated by the greater or lesser resistance which they offer to the air. They form, in fact, the governor of the machine.

IN Alabama the convicts are hired out to work on the railroads. Each has an iron spike about eighteen inches long around his ankle, held by a chain which reaches up to the waist. This contrivance keeps them from running. They trip and fall whenever making the experiment. The contractors feed, clothe and guard the convicts, and pay the State forty cents a day for each man's labor. For every six months they faithfully work on the road a month is taken from their term of imprisonment.

JAMES O'NEIL, clerk of the board of excise and ex-assemblymen from the ninth ward, who died suddenly last week, has been found by *post mortem* examination to have met his death from a singular cause. He ate a few raw oysters. Shortly after he was attacked by what physicians called colera-morbus, and expired in two hours. It was ascertained, however, that a small piece of oyster shell he had swallowed had perforated an intestine, allowing the contents to escape, and causing death as before stated.

ROCK SALT.—The largest deposit of rock salt in Europe is at the little city of Wieliczka, in Galicia. It is situated directly under the city, and, with the exception of the spot of which the church stands, the entire city is undermined. The salt bearing stratum is five hundred miles long, twenty broad, and twelve hundred feet deep. The mines proper are one mile and seven furlongs in length, and six and a half furlongs in breadth. The amount of salt here deposited is so enormous that it would supply the wants of the entire human race for many centuries.

WE believe it has not been definitely determined "where the pins all go to," but a question quite as interesting is looming upon the social horizon, and that is, "Where do the flies all come from?" There are experts who catch the persistent nuisances in scores by dexterous turn of the wrist; small boys impale them upon pins; vigorous women slash them mercilessly with dusters; thousands lose their lives in milk pitchers, molasses jugs and apple spices; while tens of thousands are deluded to their death by besmeared paper, tumblers of water covered with a piece of bread with a treacherous hole therein, and a hundred other fatal devices of men and women, and yet the force seems undiminished. Who shall tell whence they come?

A young man at a wedding in Branford, Conn., recently, while promenading with a lady, chanced to approach the officiating clergyman, who, happening to be deaf, and supposing them to be the couple he came to unite, immediately married them in spite of their remonstrances. They accepted the situation and commenced house-keeping.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.—The working men of New York interested in the eight-hour movement are busily engaged in making preparations for the proposed grand parade of August 1st, in that city. Thirty-four trade societies have announced their intention of participating in the parade. At a recent meeting of the committee of arrangements, an animated discussion took place upon the question whether the Internationals were to take part, and whether it was their intention to march under the red flag of the Paris Commune. Great opposition was exhibited toward the Internationals, who were asserted to be not American mechanics, but members of an association created for the express purpose of controlling the politics of the various countries in which it exists. On a motion to exclude all colors, except the red flag, from the procession, considerable feeling was displayed, and the attempt to carry the "blood-stained" banner of the Communists in a procession of American mechanics was hotly denounced as an insult to the American nation. After a long discussion, it was finally decided that the procession should parade only under the American flag.

CONSPIRATORS IN COURT.—The European Governments who have undertaken to crush the Internationalists evidently mean business. The other day three noted men, Herr Bebel, member for Mecrane in the German Reichstag, and leader of the social-Democratic party in Germany, Herr Liebknecht, editor of the social-Democratic organ, the *Folkstaat*, and Herr Hepner, sub-editor of the same journal, were tried at Leipsic and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The charges against them were, among other things, that "they advocated the principle that only with force, and not in a lawful manner can the existing political institutions and economical conditions be laid aside, and have also directly invited the population to prepare by a united organization for the forcible overthrow of these institutions at the proper moment." And now Copenhagen is in a state of excitement, owing to the arrest of the President and Treasurer of the Internationals of that city. They are to be indicted for high treason—and if convicted will probably be executed. King Christian is not likely to waver in his determination to bring these men to punishment. He is a man of energy and strong religious convictions, and what he deems just and equitable toward his subjects and proper for the welfare of society at large, he will enforce. The trials are looked forward to with great interest, not only by the Internationals everywhere, but by those who appreciate the kind of despotism which they would inaugurate in the name of liberty.

A WEALTHY German farmer, living near Nordanhamm, employed himself one day in 1871, in making flour balls for his cattle, when he had finished his work, he found his hand minus his wedding ring, bearing his wife's name, it being the German custom for bride and bridegroom to exchange rings. Soon afterward the farmer sold seven bullocks, which the purchaser shipped to England on board the "Adler" cattle steamer on the 26th of October. Two days afterward an English smack, the "Mary Ann," of Colchester, picked up at sea the still warm carcass of a bullock, which was opened by the crew to obtain some fat wherewith to grease the rigging. Inside the animal they found a gold ring, inscribed with a woman's name, and the date 1869. Captain Tye reported the circumstance as soon as he arrived in port, and handed the ring over to an official, who sent it up to London. The authorities set to work to trace its ownership, and found that the only ship reporting the loss of a beast, that could have passed the "Mary Ann," was the steamer "Adler," from which a bullock, supposed to be dead, had been thrown overboard on the 28th day of October.

Meanwhile, the *Shipping Gazette*, recording the finding of the ring, had reached Nordanhamm, and one of its readers there recognized the name inserted upon it. Communications were opened with the farmer, and in due time he and his wife rejoiced over the recovery of the pledge they thought lost forever. That they should have recovered it under the circumstances was certainly surprising, but there was nothing so very wonderful in a ring being found on the inside of a bullock, that "comic" writers should treat the story as the pure invention of some penny-a-liner. Any slaughterer of cattle would have told them such "finds" are by no means uncommon, and we know for a fact that the wife of a London slaughterman displays upon her hand two rings thus found by her husband.—*Chamber's Journal.*

A NOVEL STRIKE.—A new kind of strike is threatened in the north of England. On Thursday, according to the Newcastle *Journal*, upwards of five hundred women met in the brick garth at Seaton Colliery, for the purpose of taking into consideration the extreme price of butchers' meat, potatoes and milk. The gathering was announced for ten o'clock, and at that hour upward of three hundred women had assembled. Half an hour later that number was considerably augmented by new arrivals, who marched in from all parts of the colliery, carrying banners, fire-brazers, shovels and trays, which they continued to beat, making wild and unearthly music. At this moment the colliery bellman arrived, and announced that he had called a meeting among the numerous "rows." A chair was then placed against a large banner, and, Mrs. May Hetherington was unanimously elected chairwoman. Amid much cheering she mounted the chair and spoke as follows:

"We have met this morning for the purpose of taking into consideration the price of butcher's meat, potatoes, and milk. We are now paying an extreme rate; we are paying too dear for these articles. I suggest that we shall strike against this great imposition, and hereafter pay not more than 7½d. per pound for choices of beef and mutton, and 6d. for inferior pieces, and a penny a pint for milk, and condemn the old potatoes." (A voice here exclaimed "I must have milk for my bairn!") "I have a bairn," proceeded Mrs. Hetherington, "and can make it some flour that will answer the same purpose. If we lose a bairn it is a reparable loss which can be easily overcome. I propose that we cease purchasing butchers' meat, etc., until the butchers, etc., reduce their prices in accordance with our terms."

The resolution was carried with great applause, amid immense jingling of fire-irons. The chairwoman then proposed "that every woman who purchases the things mentioned at the current prices shall have their effigies burned." This resolution was also carried, and a vote of thanks to the chairwoman concluded the meeting. Groups of men were walking about, evidently waiting with great anxiety for their dinners, as none had been cooked. A similar movement has taken place at Murton Colliery.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LOOSE THREADS.

A JEWEL of an uncle.—*A carb-uncle.*

THE table of interest is the dinner table.

CARRIAGE wheel grows less tired the more it works.

THE greatest nutmeg ever known met with a grater.

WHAT nation produces most marriages?—Fascination.

WHAT workmen never turn to the left?—A wheel-*wright.*

THE only good motive for riding on a rail is a locomotive.

MISERY loves company, and so does a marriageable young lady.

EAGLES fly alone, sheep generally flock together—so we have *herd.*

OLD maids are fond of pairs, but cannot endure reference to dates.

"FIRDS mit yoost der same kind of feddlers vill gone together mit dhemselfs."

A NEW YORK apothecary announces "Buy your vaccine virus here, our calf is a great deal sicker than that of any other establishment."

TIM (struck with admiration): "Thee'st gotten a foine pair o' new boots there, Joe; who made em?—Joe, Nobody made 'em, fool, I bought 'em ready-made! A fact.

A CAUTIOUS old bachelor, who knows that the present is leap year, says, "If you meet a young lady who is not very shy, you had better be a little shy yourself."

AN Irishman leaning against a lamp post as a funeral procession was passing by, was asked who was dead. "I can't exactly say, sir, but I think it is the gintleman in the coffin."

THERE are two reasons why some people don't mind their own business. One is that they haven't any business, and the second that they have no mind to bring to it if they had.

AN elderly maiden lady, hearing for the first time that matches are made in Heaven, declared that she didn't care a straw how soon she left this sinful world for a better land.

"How far shall this excruciating uncertainty go, Adilaide, my beloved?" said a gallant Romeo to his pretty Juliet, the other evening. "Go to father," was the prompt and satisfactory reply.

A young man endeavored to find out the age of a horse by counting his teeth. Those he couldn't see to count, he felt of. He told the doctor who sewed up his hand that this was a hard world for a labouring man.

DANIEL PURCELL, the famous punster, was desired one night in company to make a pun extempore. "Upon what subject?" said Daniel. "The king," answered the other. "O, sir," said he, "the king is no subject."

A PUBLISHER lately gave notice that he intended to spend fifty dollars for "a new head" for his paper. The next day one of his subscribers dropped him the following note: "Don't do it—better keep the money and buy a new head for the editor."

"FRED," said a father to a son, "I hear that you and your wife quarrel and wrangle every day. Let me warn you against such a fatal practice." "Who ever told you that, father, was totally mistaken—my wife and I haven't spoken to one another for a month."

HORACE GREELEY says if you want to make an oyster bed, build it like a common hot-bed. When the oysters begin to sprout above ground remove the glass for a few moments every day, and allow the sun to shine upon the plants, if you wish them to blow early. If you want salt oysters sprinkle them well with brine water.

BOB.—Jim, de men don't make such fools of themselves about women as de women do about men. If dey look at de moon dey see a man in it. If dey hear a whisper dey think it's a man, and dey all look under de bed last thing at night to find a man. Why, I nebber look under de bed to find a woman, does you?

THE following anecdote is told of the celebrated Spurgeon: His brother James is a very handsome man, which can scarcely be said of Rev. C. H. One day Charles said to his brother, "James, if I had your nose, I'd make my fortune." "Pshaw!" said James, "I'd find it easy enough to make a fortune if I had you cheek!"

"DID you visit Rome in your travels?" asked a gentleman, in the interval of a waltz, of his partner, who had just returned from doing the continent of Europe. "Rome?" "Rome!" replied the young lady, in a hesitating voice, "let me see. Dig we go to Rome? Oh, yes! That is where we saw a woman shaving a dog on the steps of a church."

"POMEROY, can you tell me in what building people are most likely to catch cold?" "Why, no, me stranger in de town, and can't tell date. "Well, I will tell you; it is the bank." "How is dat?" "Because there are so many drafts in it." "Dat is good, but can you tell me what makes so many drafts in it?" "No." "Because so many go dere to raise de wind."

A LITTLE girl in New York orphan asylum quarreled with another girl and scratched her face. For this she was punished and required to learn and repeat a verse from the Bible, being allowed to make her own selection. She chose the first verse of Psalms 144, which is as follows: "Blessed be the Lord, my strength, which teacheth my hand to war, and my fingers to fight."

ONE who assumes to know says that womanly despair for the loss of a lover endures three months in the winter, and two in the summer; the second month a lady becomes interested in the new style of hair-dressing, the third she burns her love-letters. Twelve months afterward she hears of her former lover's marriage, and wonders how she could have loved a man with a red moustache."

FIRST STRANGER.—I declare, sir, that women are getting more outrageously decolltay every day. Just look over there, at that prodigious old Porpoise with the eye-glass! Second stranger—Ham! Ha! Yes! I can't help thinking she's a more festive looking object than that Funereal old Frump with the fan! First stranger—The "Funereal old Frump's" my wife, sir! Second stranger—The "Prodigious old Porpoise" is mine! Let's go and have some tea!

HOW TO QUIET A BABY.—A farmer, who has passed innumerable sleepless nights, immortalized himself by discovering a method of keeping babies quiet. The mode of operation is as follows: As soon as the squaller awakes set it up, propped by a pillow; if it cannot set alone; then smear its fingers with thick treacle; then put half a dozen feathers in its hands, and it will sit and pick the feathers from one hand to the other until it drops asleep. As soon as it wakes again, treacle and more feathers, and in place of the nerve astounding yells there will be silence and enjoyment unspeakable.

SAUCELITO LAND AND FERRY COMPANY.

H. A. COBB, ... PRESIDENT
W. H. TILLINGHAST, ... VICE PRESIDENT
MAURICE DORE, ... TREASURER
J. H. SAYRE, ... SECRETARY

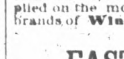
Directors:

H. A. Cobb, J. E. de la Montagnie,
John H. Baird, F. MacCrellish,
H. B. Platt. Wm. H. Tillinghast,
Emile Grisar.

President, ... H. A. COBB
Capt. Steamer *Princess*, ... H. H. ANDREWS
je10-tf

Saucelito Ferry.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.



ON AND AFTER MONDAY, April 1st, the Steamer

PRINCESS

WILL LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO,
MEIGGS' WHARF,

At 8:45 and 10:30 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.

SAUCELITO

At 8 and 9:30 A. M. and 2:30 and 5 P. M.

☞ On SATURDAY an Extra Boat from Saucelito at 6:45 P. M.

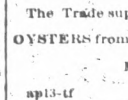
☞ On MONDAY an Extra Boat from San Francisco (Meiggs' Wharf) at 7 A. M.

SUNDAY TIME.

From Meiggs' Wharf.	From Saucelito.
10 A. M.	11 A. M.
12 M.	1 P. M.
2 P. M.	3 P. M.
4 P. M.	5 P. M.

H. A. COBB, President,
ap13-tf 327 Montgomery street.

A. FOLSOM,
CARRIAGE MANUFACTURER.
No. 531 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, SAN FRANCISCO.



Every description of Carriages, Express Wagons, Buggies, etc., made to order, of the best materials and workmanship.
Repairing and General Blacksmithing done with promptness, and at prices to suit the times. fy15-tf

LATEST NEWS
BY
BAMBER & CO'S
Newspaper Express.

SAN FRANCISCO DAILY PAPERS

DELIVERED AT THE RESIDENCES OF SUBscribers at the following low rates:

	Cts.
Alta, (with Sunday edition)	50
Evening Bulletin, per week	37½
Morning Bulletin, "	37½
Examiner, "	25
Post, (German) "	25
La Sociedad, "	25
Call "	12
Demokrat, "	25
Courier, "	50
Nuevo Mundo, "	25

☞ Papers delivered immediately on the arrival of the cars.

Also, San Francisco, Eastern and Foreign Magazines at city rates. Leave orders with

A. E. HINMAN,
Agent for the Saucelito Herald.
Office—C Street, near Fifth, San Rafael.
jy22 tf

W. A. SCOLLAY & CO.,
WHOLESALE LIQUOR HOUSE,

ESTABLISHED IN CONNECTION WITH the well known retail Saloon,

No. 1524 STOCKTON STREET,

Near Union, San Francisco. The Country Trade supplied on the most reasonable terms with the choicest brands of **Wines, Liquors** and **Cigars.** mh9-tf

EASTERN OYSTERS.

HAVING MADE ARRANGEments with Mr. A. BOOTH, of Chicago, for a supply of **CHESAPEAKE BAY, PRINCE'S BAY** and **SHREWSBURY OYSTERS,** we are prepared to furnish the same by the Barrel or Car Load either for planting or immediate use, at the lowest market rates.

The Trade supplied daily with TRANSPLANTED OYSTERS from our SAUCELITO Beds.

MORGAN & CO.,
ap13-tf **No. 87 California Market.**

Farms Sold—Money Loaned. $

IMPROVED FARMS OF EVERY CLASS sold on favorable terms. BUYERS from all parts, with LARGE and SMALL CAPITALS to invest in GRAIN, DAIRY and VINEYARD LANDS, which are well improved and under an advanced state of cultivation, as well as extensive unimproved acreage. Unlimited means invested in desirable properties. Owners are at no expense save when a negotiation is consummated. Buyers are at no expense whatever. **MONEYS LOANED** on improved farms and large tracts of lands, at moderate rates, from one to six years. Payments of interests made convenient to borrowers, as may be agreed upon. Borrower not limited. Loans made in sums to suit their requirements, and to any extent that their securities may justify. More than twenty years in active business in this city, with a practical knowledge of all sections of the State, enables me to CONSUMMATE negotiations of SALES and LOANS understandingly and satisfactorily to interested parties. Applications in person or by letter will have due consideration. S. P. WHITMAN, 10 Montgomery street, San Francisco.

MY MOTHER.

A helpless babe, who nursed me then,
And gave me paregoric when
I wept with pain, till well again?
My Mother.

And when her precious infant smiled,
Who called me "angel," "darling child,"
And laughed and wept in transport wild?
My Mother.

And when the colic vexed me sore,
Who then at midnight walked the floor,
And in her arms her baby bore?
My Mother.

Who let me do just what I chose,
And dressed me up in fancy clothes,
And taught me how to wipe my nose?
My Mother.

And watched me still with anxious care,
And washed my face and curled my hair,
And set me in my little chair?
My Mother.

And who my youthful body bent
Across her knee—oh, sad event!—
And spanked me to her heart's content?
My Mother.

And when I cut my finger, who
Brought salve to soothe and cure it too,
And checked my juvenile boo-hoo?
My Mother.

And when at school I made my way,
Who heard my lessons day by day,
Of Puget Sound and Baffin's Bay?
My Mother.

And when my pony just in play
Ran off and carried me away,
Who viewed the scene with great dismay?
My Mother.

And when he kicked with all his might,
And threw me higher than a kite,
Who fainted and fell down with fright?
My Mother.

Who gently said it was not right
To pet the dog and cat to fight,
Or laugh at such a wicked sight?
My Mother.

Though she is old and all alone,
And I to be a man have grown,
Who calls me still her boy—her own?
My Mother.

THE CONCERT.

Such a concert dear, as I have had to night!
Full of sweet sound and deep delight.
And yet the house was poor.
Poor if you count by dividend of rate,
But judging only by glad heart beats
'Twas a splendid house I'm sure.

First Baby sang, as well as she could
Some sweet little notes that I understood.
And wee Kate's chirp of a laugh broke out
As Willy ran in with a merry shout.
The pussy purred on the rug in state.
And the good clock ticked, "It's late! It's late!
While over the fire the kettle sang
Its cherry song with the best little twang.

That was Part First, you must know, my dear,
When only we five were there to hear.
The fire crackled applause.
The baby's soft little pat-a-cake
Made rockhorse canters for the music's sake,
And pussy flourished her paws.

Well, the Second Part? Ah, that was fine
Fine to the heart's core, lover mine!
For over the kettle's winsome plaint,
And the baby's breathing, sweet and faint,
And over the prattle of Will and Kate,
And the clock's impatient "Late! it's late!"
I heard the blessedest sound of all
A click of the latch, a step in the hall!
And "Home, Sweet Home," pulsed all the air
As you came calling up the stair.

REMEMBER BOYS MAKE MEN.

When you see a ragged urchin
Standing wistful in the street,
With torn hat and sleeveless trowsers,
Dirty face and bare red feet,
Pass not by the child unheeding,
Smile upon him. Mark me—when
He's grown he'll not forget it.
For remember, boys make men.

When the buoyant youthful spirits
Overflow in boyish freak
Chide your child in gentle accents
Do not in your anger speak.
You must sow in youthful bosoms
Seeds of tender infancy, that
Plants will grow and bear good fruitage
When the erring boys are men.

Have you never seen a grandsire
With his eyes aglow with joy,
Bring to mind some act of kindness
Something said to him—a boy?
Or relate some slight or coldness
With a brow all clouded, when
He said they were too thoughtless
To remember boys make men?

Let us try to add some pleasure
To the life of every boy
For each child needs kinder interest
In its sorrow and its joy.
Call our boys home by its brightness—
They avoid a gloomy den.
And seek for comfort elsewhere.
And remember, boys make men.

"Be gentle to the new laid egg.
For eggs are brittle things,
They cannot fly until they're hatch'd,
And have a pair of wings.
If once you break the tender shell,
The wrong you 'and 'gs dress,
The "yelk" and white will all run out,
And make a dreadful mess.

"'Tis but a little while at best
That hens have power to lay,
To-morrow eggs may addled be,
That were quite fresh to-day.
O! let the touch be very light
That takes them from the keg,
There is no hand whose canning skill
Can mend a broken egg."

AGRICULTURAL.

MANAGEMENT OF MILK COWS.—L. S. Harding, of Kentucky, has a very good article in the *Country Gentleman* upon drying up milk cows. The writer approves generally of milking cows up to calving, and says:

It is true that the changed condition of the cow needs some change of treatment. There is a greatly enhanced demand on her physical resources. Now I have always had a queer idea that the embryo calf was not a drain on the cow's system. We will suppose a calf at birth to weigh fifty-one pounds; this is 816 ounces. Time of growth nine months, or 270 days. At this rate the calf has been a drain upon the cow of three ounces a day. Surely this is no drain upon an animal weighing near a thousand pounds, and passing through its body from thirty to sixty pounds of food and water every day. There is no waste to the fœtus, the heart, lungs, etc., lying dormant until birth, and it must grow at about the same rate each day of its existence, as the hump on a camel's back, or the fat that is stored along the cow's back. All this is theory, and I may be wrong about it, but my experience seems to teach me that pregnant animals are inclined to fatten without extra food, and it is a wise man that stints his sows before he puts them in the fattening pen. I would like to hear from some of the doctors on this subject.

I am a decided advocate for milking cows up to calving; if the milk gets thick, throw it away, but *milk the cow*. Always give her to understand that giving milk is her business, and keep her at it late and early. If she should, by any possible means, lose her life by giving too much milk, she will have lost it in a good cause, and saved her throat from the butcher's knife.

A cow that gives a moderate, steady yield up to calving, is far preferable to one that is very flush immediately after calving, and then dries up before six months have passed.

DRY HOUSE FOR PEACHES. We copy the following answer to an inquiry made of the *Prairie Farmer*:

"Take any common stove, plant it firmly upon its feet in some place most convenient, and enclose it with a brick wall, leaving out one brick in the back part for the cold air to enter. When the wall is up to the level of the elbow in the pipe, arrange for a door which may hang on hinges or slide up, down, or to either side, as may suit best; then lay two more courses, and insert at every course after that two three-eighth inch rods in the mortar joints, all the way up as high as you wish to go. These rods are to lay from front to back to support shelves, which are slid in upon them from one side of the oven to the other. Make the shelves of tin, nailed to strips of wood, one and a-half inch wide and one inch thick. These shelves must be as wide as the inside of the brick case, but not so long by two inches. The top of the oven may be covered by two-inch plank, kept in place by a course or two of brick laid in mortar. Put the shelves in place so that the hot air may pass under the lower one, then over it, then at the end up and under the next one, leaving the end openings alternately at one end and then at the other open; this will make a draught of hot air, which will dry the fruit very quickly in all kinds of weather. Tin is better than woven wire for the shelves, being more easily cleaned, and, by forcing the air in a zig-zag course, will require a less intense heat than air ascending current, consequently less danger of burning the fruit. Tomatoes cut in half, and the seed cores taken out, laid, cut side up, dry rapidly, and are much better than when canned. Fruit should be laid on the shelves so as to retain all their juice; sweet corn must be parboiled and then dried quickly, or it will sour. This dryer is dry and dirt proof."

CORN IN HILLS AND DRILLS.—At the Michigan Agricultural College in 1868 two plots of land were set apart, substantially equal in character of soil, each measuring forty-eight rods in width. The ground was ploughed May 5th, and manure was spread evenly and worked in by cultivator and harrow.

Yellow Dent corn was planted May 21st, in rows four feet apart; one of the plots being planted in hills, the other in drills. The plots were cultivated and hoed June 15th, and again July 7th; the plants being thinned so as to leave the same number of stalks on each plot, including an equal distribution of plants throughout the sub-division of the plots.

As nearly as possible, each of the two plots received the same amount of labor in cultivation. The stalks were cut at the bottom September 17th, and shocked in good order; three weeks afterward the corn was husked and weighed. The stalks then again carefully stooked, and were hauled and weighed, in good condition, October 12th.

The corn on the portion planted in hills was better in quality than on that planted in drills. But the drilled portion produced 74 1-6 bushels of shelled corn and three tons of stalks to the acre against 59½ bushels of shelled corn, and 2½ tons of stalks per acre, produced by the portion in hills.

GAPES IN CHICKENS.—This disease is occasioned by the presence in the wind-pipe of parasites, or small worms. Strip the vane from a small feather, except half an inch from its extremity. Dip this in spirits of turpentine, and the chicken being securely held by an assistant, the feather, so prepared should be passed nearly down through the small opening of the wind pipe, which is readily seen at the base of the tongue. The turpentine at once kills the parasites, and its application excites a fit of coughing, during which they are expelled. This mode of application requires some little skill and dexterity, for, if not done carefully, an excessive irritation may prove fatal to the bird.

A WRITER in the *Spirit of the Times* gives the process by which he argued an extraordinarily vicious horse into a good-tempered one. Hay and water were only given to the animal who had been in the habit of being highly fed and pampered. Oats were shown him continually, and if he evinced any disposition to bite or kick they were instantly withdrawn. As soon as the animal began to find that it paid best to be civil, he became as amiable as a pet spaniel, and could be approached with perfect safety by anybody in the stable or out of it.

FOOD FOR CHICKENS.—Thos. Heathwood, a successful breeder of the Game fowl, gives the following as the proper food for young chickens: One egg, with the shell, beaten into a quart of raw oatmeal, and wet up with new milk. Feed them from four to six times a day, according to age. Lettuce, onion tops, or fresh grass, chopped fine, should be given them at least once a day.

THE San Antonio, (Texas) *Herald* goes the entire swine ear marks and all in the following: "Thos. A. Barkeloo, of the Chicon, has a pig, which came last Winter, with his ears perfectly marked with a crop and split in the left and over-slope in the right. This is a singular circumstance, and what makes it more so, neither the dam or sire had this mark, in fact, there is no such mark in the neighborhood."

THE largest recorded yield of corn was a few quarts in excess of 200 bushels—40 barrels per acre, and was grown in 1868, in South Carolina.

MARKET REVIEW.

Domestic Produce.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 26, 1872.

BREAD—There has been a good local and interior demand, with a fair export inquiry, during the past week. Following are the California Cracker Company's rates: Assorted Crackers, 10c ₱ lb; Boston do, 8c; Butter do, 7c; Cream do, 9c; Graham do, 8c; Picnic do, 7c; Soda do, first class, 10, and second class, 8c; Santa Clara do, 10c Sugar do, 8c; Water do, 8c; Oyster do, 8c; Milk Biscuit, 9c; Wine do, 10c; Seed Cake, 12½c; La Grand, or Overland, 10c; Jenny Lind, extra, 8c; Ginger Cake, 9c; Ginger Snaps, 15c; Sodcongress Cakes, 25c; Wafer Biscuit, 9c; Pilot Bread, first class, 5½c, and second class, 5c; Saloon Pilot, 7c; Ship Biscuit, 4½c; Lemon do, 15c.

FLOUR—The demand for local consumption has been active, with a fair inquiry for export. Quotations show a decline since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 5,000 bbls California extra, 2,000 do Oregon extra and 1,000 do California superfine, mostly for export, priv. te. We quote local brands—Extra at $5 87½@6 and superfine at $4 25@4 50; interior and Oregon brands—Extra at $5 25@5 87½ in sks ₱ 196 lbs.

WHEAT—The market has ruled active, at unchanged rates, during the past week. The receipts are free, but are mostly on account of exporters. Sales aggregate 25,000 sks ordinary to choice at $1 50@1 60. Quotable at the close at $1 50@1 55 for shipping grades and $1 57½@1 60 for choice milling ₱ 100 lbs. The Liverpool market was telegraphed yesterday at 11s 9d@12s—a decline of 1d ₱ cental since our last weekly summary.

BARLEY—The market has ruled firm, with a good export demand, at unchanged rates since our last weekly review. Sales embrace 10,000 sks at $1 10@1 15. At the close we quote new bay at $1 15; old, $1 45@1 55 ₱ 100 lbs.

OATS—The demand has been fair, at steady rates during the past week. About 2,000 sks ordinary to choice sold at $1 55@2 ₱ 100 lbs, which is the range at the close. The first choice new white of the season arrived to-day, consisting of 40 tons.

HAY—The receipts have been liberal during the past week, with a good demand. Quotable at the close at $@$16 50 for ordinary to choice new ₱ ton.

STRAW—Quotable at $@$17 25 ₱ ton for cargo lots.

CORN—Market quiet at $1 75@1 90 ₱ 100 lbs.

CORN MEAL—Quotable at $@$3 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

BEANS—We note a steady market, and the following are the jobbing rates: Bayo, $3 50; Butter, $4 50; small White and Pea, $4 25@4 50; Red and Pink, $6 ₱ 100 lbs.

POTATOES—The receipts have been free, with a fair demand, since last Wednesday. At the close we quote the range at $1@1 50; Carolina, $3 50@4 ₱ 100 lbs.

ONIONS—We quote new at $1@1 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

RYE—Quotable at $1 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

BUCKWHEAT—Market quiet at $1 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Quotable as follows: Alfalfa at 18@20c; Canary, 4½@5½c; Flax, 3c, and Mustard, 3@6c ₱ lb.

HIDES—The market is steady. Sales of 1,240 California dry, usual selection, at 15@19c; 1,030 salted at 8@9c ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Market quiet at 7@8c ₱ lb.

WOOL—The market is without improvement, either in demand or prices, since our last weekly review. Sales of 20,000 lbs, private. We quote shipping grades at 28@30c; the latter price for extra choice clips; burry, 22@26c, nominally.

FRUITS—We quote the jobbing rates for green Fruits as follows: Apples, 75c@$1 50 ₱ box; Oranges, $5 ₱ M; Limes, $10@15 ₱ M; Cranberries, 6c ₱ gallon; Strawberries, $1 50@2 50 ₱ chest; Otherries, 10@20c ₱ lb; Gooseberries, 4@6c ₱ lb; Apricots, 7@8c ₱ lb; Currants, 5@6c ₱ lb; Raspberries, 12c ₱ lb; Pears, 75c@$2 50 ₱ box; Plums, 75c@$1 50 ₱ basket; Figs, 4@5c ₱ lb. Peaches, 75c@$1 25 ₱ bskt. and 75c@$1 50 ₱ box; Blackberries, 4@6c ₱ lb; Whortleberries, 15c ₱ lb; Cantaloupes, $2@3 ₱ dozen; Watermelons, $1 25@2 ₱ dozen; Grapes, $1 25@2 50 ₱ box; Nectarines, $2@2 50 ₱ box.

DOMESTIC PRODUCE—Fresh Butter is in free supply at quotations. Eggs steady. Cheese weak. We quote:

—BUTTER—California fresh roll, 28@30c; firkin, 20@27½c; pickled, old, 18@20c; Eastern firkin, 18@27½c.

—CHEESE—California, 11@13½c; Eastern, 13½@14c.

—EGGS—California, 41½c; Eastern, 15@22½c ₱ doz, as to condition.

CURED MEATS—The following are the jobbing quotations:

—HAMS—California, 13@14c ₱ lb; Oregon, none in market; Eastern do, firm, 16@18c.

—BACON—California, 12½@14c; Oregon, 13½@14c, Eastern sugar-cured Breakfast, 14@15c; do, clear, 10@14c.

—LARD—California, 12½@13½c; Oregon, none in market; Eastern, in tcs, 11½@12c; do in cases, 14@14½c; do in kegs, 13@13c.

FRESH MEATS—The market has ruled firm at unchanged rates for most descriptions since our last weekly review. The following are the rates from slaughterers to dealers.

—BEEF—For first quality, 6@7c; second do 5@6c third do 4@5c ₱ lb.

—VEAL—At 7@10c ₱ lb.

—MUTTON—At 6c ₱ lb.

—LAMB—8@9c ₱ lb.

—PORK—Dressed, grain-fed, 8½@9½c; on foot, grain-fed, 5½@6½c ₱ lb.

POULTRY AND GAME—The supplies are liberal with a fair demand at unchanged rates since our last weekly review.

—FOWLS—Hens, large, $9@9 50; Spring Chickens; $4@4 50; Roosters, $6@8 ₱ dozen.

—DUCKS—Tame at $4@5 ₱ dozen.

—GEESE—Tame at $12@15 ₱ doz.

—TURKEYS—Alive, 25c; dressed, 27c ₱ lb.

—HARE—$4@4 50 ₱ doz.

Retail Prices of Poultry and Game.

HENS—Large, 81½c@$1 each.
CHICKENS—Large, $1 each.
DUCKS—Tame, $1 each.
HARE—37½c each.
RABBITS—16¾c each.
PIGEONS—Tame, $2 50@3 ₱ doz.
GEESE—Tame, $1 50@2 each
TURKEYS—30c ₱ lb
SNIPE—$2@3 50 ₱ dozen.

SUN AND TIDE TABLE.

From the Pacific Tide Tables of the United States Coast Survey.

The height in feet is reckoned from the level of average lowest low water. When the time in the A. M. column is followed by P, it is afternoon; and when in the P. M. column by A, it is forenoon.

July.	HIGH WATER. A. M. Time.	Ht. Ft.	P. M. Time.	Ht. Ft.	LOW WATER. A. M. Time.	Ht. Ft.	P. M. Time.	Ht. Ft.
27	5 45	4·0	6 05	5·1	11 08	1·5	.....	...
28	7 03	3·7	6 56	5·2	0 23	1·1	0 04	2·0
29	8 15	3·6	7 47	5·3	1 28	0·8	1 01	2·6
30	9 30	3·7	8 34	5·5	2 34	0·4	2 01	2·9
31	10 38	3·9	9 16	5·6	3 37	0·0	2 53	2·8
Aug 1	11 37	4·2	9 58	5·6	4 15	-0·3	3 48	2·7
2	0 24p	4·4	10 38	5·9	4 54	-0·6	4 29	2·5

SUN—July 27.

Sun rises.....5 04 | Sun sets.....7 08

Railroads.

C. P. R. R.

COMMENCING

MONDAY, April 29th, 1872,

And until further notice, Trains and Boats will

LEAVE SAN FRANCISCO

7.00 A. M. Overland Express Train for Sacramento, Marysville, Red Bluff, Cofax Reno, Ogden and Omaha.

3.00 P. M. San Jose Passenger Train, stopping at all Way Stations.

4.00 P. M. *Passenger Train for Stockton, Merced and Sacramento.

6.30 P. M. Overland Emigrant Train, Through Freight and Accommodation.

7.30 A. M. Steamer New World (from Broadway Wharf)—Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

4.00 P. M. * Sacramento Steamer (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Vallejo with Trains of California Pacific Railroad.

2.00 P. M. Steamer Antelope, (from Broadway Wharf) Connecting at Donahue with Trains of S. F. and North Pacific Railroad.

8.00 A. M. Excursion Boat (Sundays only) from Broadway Wharf, connecting with Special Train of S. F. and N. P. R. R. for Cloverdale and Intermediate points, returning to San Francisco by 7.00 P. M.

OAKLAND BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 00, 8 10, 9 20, 10 10, and 11 20 A. M., 12 10, 1 50, 3 00, 4 00, 5 15, 6 30, 8 15, 9 20 and *11 30 P. M. (9 20, 11 20 and 3 00 to Oakland only.)

Leave Brooklyn, *5 30, 6 40, 7 50, 9 00 and 11 00 A. M., 1 30, 2 40, 4 55, 6 10, 7 55 and 10 10 P. M.

Leave Oakland, *5 40, 6 50, 8 00, 9 10, 10 00, and 11 10 A. M., 12 00, 1 40, 2 50, 3 50, 5 05, 6 20, 8 05 and 10 20 P. M.

ALAMEDA BRANCH—Leave San Francisco, 7 20, 9 00 and 11 15 A. M., 1 30, 4 00, 5 30 and 7 00 P. M. (7 20, 11 15 and 5 30 to Fruit Vale only.)

Leave Haywards, *5 45, 7 00 and 10 45 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

Leave Fruit Vale, *4 40, 7 55, 9 00 and 11 20 A. M., 1 30, 4 05, and 5 30 P. M.

* Except Sundays.

A. N. TOWNE,
T. H. GOODMAN, General Superintendent.
General Passenger and Ticket Agent. apl0

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD

Time Schedule—Commencing April 15, 1872.

Trains South.	Through Train.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.
Leave—			
San Francisco	8:10 A M	*3:20 P M	†4:30 P M
San Jose Arrive	10:36 A M	5:40 P M	7:00 P M
Gilroy Arrive	11:55 A M	.....	.....
Hollister Arrive	12:50 P M	.....	.....
Pajaro Arrive	1:25 P M	.....	.....

Trains North.	San Jose Only.	San Jose Only.	Through Train.
Leave—			
Pajaro	.....	.....	12:35 P M
Hollister	.....	.....	1:00 P M
Gilroy	.....	.....	2:00 P M
San Jose	7:50 A M	7:50 A M	3:20 P M
Arrive at San Francisco	5:50 A M	10:10 A M	5:50 P M

*Leaves at 2:30 P. M. SATURDAYS.
†Sundays excepted.

☞ An Extra Train will leave San Francisco on Sundays at 9:30 A. M. Returning, leave San Jose at 5:50 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS RUN DAILY (Sundays excepted) leaving San Francisco at 10:30 A. M.; arriving at San Francisco at 4:25 P. M.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.
A. C. BASSETT, Assistant Superintendent.
J. L. WILLOUTT, General Passenger Agent. apl4-tf

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULES.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMER leaves Wharf, CORNER OF FIRST AND BRANNAN STREETS, on the first of every month, punctually at noon, for **Yokohama** and **Hongkong**, connecting at Yokohama with the Company's Branch Line for **Shanghai**, via Hiogo and Nagasaki.

When the sailing date falls on Sunday the Steamer will sail on the preceding Saturday.

From May to October, inclusive, an Extra Steamer will be despatched on the 16th of every month.

August 1st—Steamer AMERICA, Captain Doane.
Aug. 16th—Steamer COLORADO, Captain Warsaw.

FOR NEW YORK via PANAMA.

INCREASED SERVICE.

Leave punctually at 12 o'clock noon on the **2d, 18th** and **28d** of each month, for **Panama**, and connecting via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid Steamers from **Aspinwall** for **New York.**

Beginning August 18th, all Steamers Touch at San Pedro and San Diego.

‖August 3—Steamer ARIZONA, Capt. Farnsworth, calling at **Acapulco,**

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest, Havre, Hamburg, Stettin, Copenhagen and **Norway.**

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, at their wharf, corner of First and Brannan sts.
jy18 ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

ja20-tf

ALL KINDS OF WOOD ENGRAVING done at shortest notice, and at reasonable rates at the ALTA CALIFORNIA JOB PRINTING OFFICE. ly6-tf